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choice illustrations of the fallacy involved in citing one of a complex of causes as the real cause or of failing to distinguish between a cause and a symptom. Misuse of statistics crops out in several places; notably, Eulenberg's figures showing that 1,152 Berlin school-suicides were the result of home troubles not of over-study are declared to mean "in most cases, alcohol." Another glaring instance of faulty correlation is the comparison of Paris figures for alcohol consumption and pawn-shop deposits.

The author trains his guns upon the unholy alliance between the Church and alcohol in England and on the Continent. He dismisses the Gothenburg System as a failure, and hints that its protagonists are perilously near impostors. Social reform is likewise summarily dismissed as offering no hope for alcohol-reform. And the reason is disclosed in the flat pronouncement that the "social order of the Western world rests largely on the sale of alcohol as on its chief support."

While the reviewer is no less interested in the elimination of the alcohol-pest than is the author, he is convinced that the desired end will be attained rather through the very social reform measures which the book repudiates than through such books themselves.

ARTHUR J. TODD.

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GULICK, SIDNEY L. *The American Japanese Problem*. Pp. x, 349. Price, \$1.75. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1914.

With the general thesis of Mr. Gulick's discussion—that we should treat the Japanese immigration problem dispassionately—all will agree. He gives a thorough review of the arguments against allowing Orientals to come to this country on the same basis as Europeans and presents the answers of the more ardent friends of the Asiatics. In this portion of the book there is comparatively little new material, but the author's long familiarity with Japan and the Japanese prompts him to make many of his statements in stronger terms than those in which they are heard in the usual discussions in America.

There is no doubt in the author's mind that the Japanese would be a desirable addition to our population. Their industrious habits, artistic qualities, cleanliness and sobriety recommend them. That they are untrustworthy the author declares is not true. The conditions under which we have known them are deceptive, not the Japanese themselves. Their moral standards he admits are not the same as ours but their virtues are more than a balance for their vices. "Sexual laxity, petty lies, and even business deception are light faults compared with impolite, intemperate speech and uncontrolled wrath" (p. 51). It is to be doubted whether the average Anglo-Saxon would make this choice.

Mr. Gulick does not believe in unlimited immigration. He thinks the laws should be so framed that there would be no discrimination against races either in their terms or in their administration. He would have the number allowed to enter from each country limited to a certain per cent of those of that nationality already within the country—a principle already familiar through legislation proposed in Congress.

The question of the assimilability of the Orientals, it is argued, is not conclusive. Mental assimilation would occur, for the Japanese, it is insisted, take on the viewpoints and ambitions of those with whom they are associated. But this does not mean that members of the two races would necessarily form families. Racial assimilation should follow not precede this social assimilation and for the present mixed marriages are "highly undesirable." These conditions being granted, immigration should be allowed and provision made for naturalization.

Mr. Gulick's solution of the American-Japanese problem involves also active steps for the promotion of friendship between the two nations. A national commission is to determine the advisability of racial assimilation. "The results of their study should be embodied in national laws concerning" intermarriage, sterilization of individuals of undesirable heredity and the Americanizing of "already compacted unassimilated groups of aliens" (p. 294). The national government is to take complete charge of "all legal and legislative matters involving aliens" (p. 293), and a commission is to be given a certain percentage of the total national revenue for the promotion of better international understandings. These suggestions, of course, involve changes in our national constitution and policy beyond the range of practical action.

Mr. Gulick's suggestions for the solution of the American Japanese problem are less valuable than his exposition of its difficulties. These he has placed at the command of his readers in clear language and in terms easily understood by the non-technical reader.

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HALL, HUBERT. (Compiled by.) *A Select Bibliography for the Study, Sources and Literature of English Mediaeval Economic History.* Pp. xiii, 350. Price, 5s. London: P. S. King and Son, 1914.

This bibliography is the outgrowth of an investigation undertaken by Mr. Hall's seminar in history at the London School of Economics following a series of lectures delivered by him on the theory of historical bibliography. Like all works of this character, the question of inclusion and exclusion has been a puzzling one and the problem has been interpreted liberally in so far as Part I constitutes a brief bibliography not only of general mediaeval history but also of universal history and of the sciences auxiliary to history. So far as the continent is concerned this portion of the works adds nothing of interest either in arrangement or material to other well-known guides, but in its inventories of local records for the British Isles, it will prove a valuable help for the student.

The broad interpretation given by the compilers to the term economic history makes this guide of value to all students of mediaeval history as it includes references to works on political, constitutional, legal and ecclesiastical subjects and references to continental developments side by side with those in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. Its usefulness to the students